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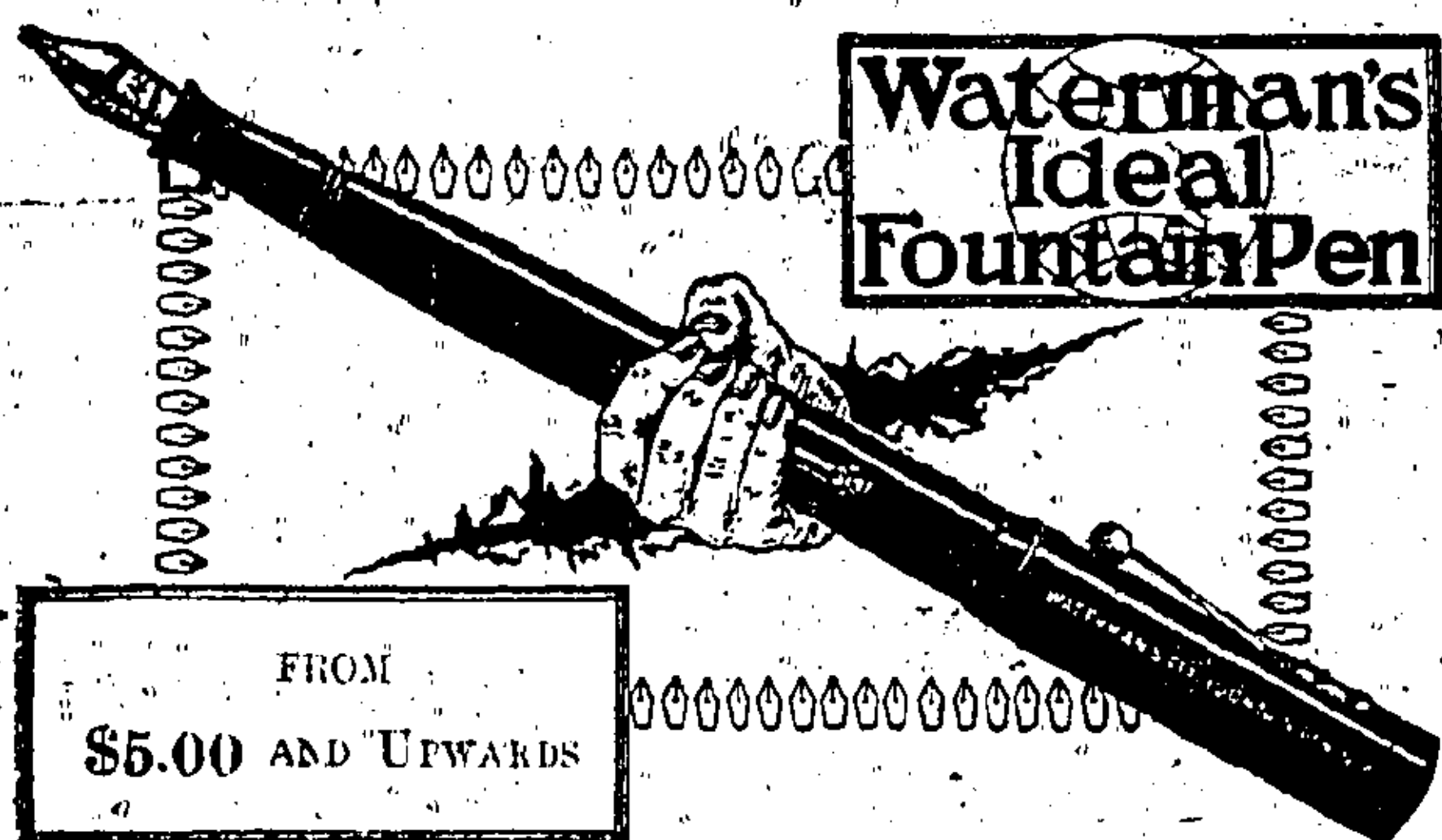
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THE CANTON CRISIS. THE MILITARY SITUATION.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, July 17th.
The Cantonese are in great suspense as to the results of the fighting around Shiu Kwan as any decisive action up here would tend to relieve the situation. The positions of the opposing parties are briefly as follows:—
Dr. Sun has lost the major part of his Navy, and only two cruisers of the smaller class and a few gunboats and destroyers are actually under his control, but it is doubtful if he can count on the loyalty of the officers and crews. The ships are in a position to cause serious trouble and they have another advantage as they are in close proximity to foreign interests, being more or less secure from attack; but it must also be remembered that he is practically bottled up, inasmuch as the egress to the open sea is strongly guarded by forces which have shown their superiority in recent engagements. His chief land force is the Northern Expedition and this will be referred to later. The attempts to organise the "People's Army" have only met with partial success, as, with the exception of the Sze Yap Districts where the pro-Chen magistrates are very unpopular, the ex-bandsits have not shown any military activity. As regards the Sze Yap, the districts of San Wai, Toy Shan or San Ning, Hoi Ping, and Yau Ping, forming the hinterland of Kong Moon, an American business man tells me that he actually witnessed fighting near San Wai City five days ago. Moreover, the junks that ply between Canton and these districts have stopped running for several days and authentic reports have come into the city to the effect that the "People's Army" have defeated Chen's troops under Chan Tak Tsun, the magistrate, and taken a considerable number of prisoners. There is no doubt that Dr. Sun's success was due in a great measure to the magistrate's unpopularity. The gunboat Kwong Yek has been despatched by Dr. Sun to assist in the operations around Kong Moon.

Dr. Sun's main hope, the Northern Expedition, consisting of Hsu Shuhing Chi's 2nd Kwangtung Army, General Li Fook Lum's corps and a detachment from General Li Lieh Chin's Yunnan Army under Chu Pui Tak, has now made a bid for a return to Canton, and it is certain that indecisive outpost actions have taken place. The censorship in Canton is very strict and any news detrimental to its interests is not printed. On the other hand, people get the most conflicting reports as to the situation at Shiu Kwan. Some say that Shiu Kwan has fallen and others insist that Dr. Sun's troops have been defeated and are in flight. Taking the most conservative view of the information from all sources I gather that Hsu's advanced guards are near Shiu Kwan but no definite onslaught on the town has yet taken place. I am also inclined to credit the report that Hsu suffered a slight repulse on one wing after getting to Tai Kin and Wong Kong. Shiu Kwan has a range of mountains (or hills) to the north of the town, bearing a similarity to the Goddess of Mercy Mountains outside Canton. They would form an admirable line of defence if attacked and would not capitulate in a few days as the opposing forces are of even strength. The Yueh Han Railway still operates trains which get to the Shiu Kwan terminus; if Shiu Kwan is in Hsu's hands the trains would not go as far and both the military and civil elements at Canton would be in a frenzy. But there is no doubt that fighting on a large scale is imminent. Irrespective of the route that Hsu intends to get to Canton by, Shiu Kwan would have to be taken first as it would be his best base and any deviation from his present plans would enable the Kwangtung Army to attack his flanks.

Generals Chen and Ip Kue have not attempted to press home their initial advantage but have been content to prevent Dr. Sun from returning to power, trusting, probably, to the mediators' efforts to induce Dr. Sun to leave Canton. The reason for Dr. Sun's non-acceptance of Li Yuan Hing's repeated invitations to go to Peking is the loss of prestige he would sustain by not being able to restate himself after having been ousted by an erstwhile subordinate. General Ip is retaining only small bodies of troops in and round Canton, the minimum required to deal with Dr. Sun's forces. The Kowloon-Canton Railway yesterday brought up a considerable number of Wai Chow troops who are either replacing those sent north from Canton or are actually going north. But he cannot draw on this source to any extent as the guarding of the Railway as far as Shek Lung is of vital importance to his communications. The blowing up of two of the railway bridges is sufficient evidence of the activities of the "People's Army" who were probably the bandits responsible for train robberies in the past. The Canton Arsenal at Shek Lung is working day and night to supply their forces with ammunition. That Chen's commanders feel that the Shiu Kwan front is of the utmost importance is evident from the number of troops in that vicinity. The approximate strengths and locations of the groups are—At Shiu Kwan, Yung Sik Leung, Chen Chiung Kwong and Young Kwan Yu with about 35 battalions, including artillery and machine-guns form the first line of defence. About 140 li further south is Ying Tak where there are about 80 battalions under the supervision of General Ip's Chief of Staff. Nearer Canton along the railway are the reserves which could be brought up to the front where there is most pressure; they are about 20 battalions strong. The placing of these troops goes to show that the Kwangtung leaders anticipate Hsu Hsueh Chi's endeavouring to come south by a line close to the railway. A glance at the map will show that this is the shortest route to Canton and round Fa Yuen there is a long stretch of undulating land which would render an invader's progress easier. As Hsu has no appreciable source to fall back upon for am-

munition and reserves, his natural plan would be to get to Canton as soon as possible; he has about 50 battalions and I would say that his troops are better seasoned than those opposing them.

Popular sympathy has won many a campaign in Kwangtung before and it may prove a deciding factor again this time. The civil population have absolutely no sympathy for Chen as they suffered heavily, when the Kwangtung troops looted the city. Dr. Sun has not done anything to cause the people to go over to him and what little popularity he has now is due more to antagonism to Chen's troops than to his own efforts. It is confidently expected that if the Northern Expedition is successful the Kwangtung troops will have to clear out, and it is felt certain that, as is usual with a party going out of power in Canton, the troops will indulge in all kinds of excesses. On the other hand, if Hsu is routed, Dr. Sun's main hope will be shattered and he may yet make an effort to take Canton by another bombardment.

A rumour went round the city that Dr. Sun was going to bombard the city on Saturday midnight. Later it was said that in response to the pleading of the merchants and the intervention of a general he promised to postpone action till Tuesday and the various peace committees are doing their best to get the merchants to reconcile the parties before Tuesday. Another rumour states that Ip Kue has approached the merchants with a view to a loan, and Dr. Sun has signified to them that if they agreed they will be treated as hostile.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

At 6 p.m. on Saturday a junk with about 300 bags of rice put off from the Nam Lan godowns at Honam intending to go to Kuk Fou, to the west of Shamshu. A body of "Hin Bing," i.e., Gendarmes, put off in a sampan, intercepted the junk and commandeered the rice. The rice was landed from a jetty next to the Customs shed on the West Bund.

The launches are now tied to the sterns of the *Wing Fung* and *Tao Yu* respectively and will probably be used as gunners by the cruisers. I understand that they were commandeered while tied up at Fat.

The *Wing Tsang*, which left the anchorage off Shamshu, is now at Whampoa observing strict neutrality.

Yesterday, the military were busy in Honam and the sampans and ferries were stopped for a few hours. It was said that some of Hung Louk's soldiers who are quartered there, intended to mutiny but were overcome before they accomplished anything.

Near Sap Pat Po is the Chinese native bankers' exchange. In a shop a few doors away a number of men were gambling and ten men in uniform carried out a raid. They searched everybody on the premises, made no arrests and left with over \$200 H.K. notes. The commission brought a detachment of Merchant Volunteer Corps on the scene and all street gates were immediately barred. The raiders, who were armed with only one pistol and a few daggers, were hemmed in and offered to return the money. Unfortunately, the gamblers did not dare to take back their money and a watchman opened a gate whereby the raiders made good their escape.

A Mr. Harris, of Liggett and Myers, stationed in Shek Lung sent a telegram to Canton asking for a rescue party as he was practically isolated when the trains stopped running. A party was organised to fetch him by motor-boat but before it started the announcement about the trains again running came out and no danger is apprehended.

The seaplanes at Tai Sha Tou have been taken out of their sheds and appear to have been overhauled.

Electric current was still supplied to the city last night although the service was not of the best.

At 3 p.m. today Dr. Sun's ships received 300 tons of coal ex s.s. *Georgia*, the consignees being the South China Development Co.

THE CITY.

Conditions are getting worse and the people's precautions are not relaxed. A proclamation is out giving instructions in case of fire. Very few outrages have been reported, this being due to the good work put in by the co-operating patrols. Practically all the junks trading with the interior have been taken off or commandeered, and prices are still going up. There is a further drop in the value of the Kwangtung Provincial Bank notes, the smallest denominations being only nominal at about 15 per cent, and the higher values at about 45 per cent, in title to silver coins. The streets are practically deserted after sunset but some shops try to make the most of the day and do a fairly good business.

THE METHOD OF MOUNTING spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance," writes Dr. C. Hartridge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital, "they must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye-strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 33, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instruments to adjust your spectacle to a nicety.—Anvt. [125]

BASEBALL GAME, SATURDAY.
HAPPY VALLEY.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
HONGKONG. [1258]

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All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1932. [1244]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
BELAWAN DELI.

THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 23rd July, 1932, will be subject to rent.
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1932. [1248]

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

What meneth the report that "negotiations are proceeding between the Government and the Peak Tramways Co. for an extension of their track?" Is the projected tramway to Magazine Gap under consideration again, or the older project of a line up Glenelg to meet the needs of people residing on the Caine Road, Robinson Road and Conduit Road levels? Manifestly the time has come for additional rail communication up the hill-side. There has been remarkable building development on the upper levels and the Peak during the last two or three years, which means a very considerable increase in the number of dwellers in those regions, and the need for larger cars on the present line and an extension of the track, or duplications east and west, is obvious.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in China, who resides, I believe, at Shanghai, states in a recent report that "in Shanghai, Tientsin, and Hankow, as well as in Hongkong, the electric light plants belong to the municipalities." The Canadian Trade Commissioner should be informed by his correspondents in this Colony that Hongkong has not the luck or misfortune—as you will—to be included in this category. Both electric light plants in the Colony are owned by joint stock companies. By the way, what is the explanation of the recent rise in China Light and Power shares? Is the amalgamation of the two companies any nearer now than it has been at any time during the past decade?

The accounts of the British section of the Kowloon-Canton railway for the first quarter of the year showed an improvement in the revenue of \$87,000 compared with the revenue for the corresponding quarter last year. That, of course, was due to the seamen's strike, which interrupted the steamboat services for many weeks. The turn of the steamboats has now come. They must have been doing fairly well, so far as passenger traffic is concerned, during the past couple of months; and in view of the state of apprehension in which the people of Canton and the surrounding districts continue to live, "harvest time" with the steamboats and the railway also—now that through communication is again restored—appears to be by no means over yet.

Where do all these refugees who have been constantly invading the Colony manage to find accommodation? If, owing to the Rents Restriction Ordinance, the landlords are not benefiting from the influx, it is probable that hundreds of their tenants are.

Hello! Are you there? Dumas speaking. What is happening about that Telephone agreement? I remember the Government said, five or six weeks ago: "The agreement, when signed, will be laid on the table of the Legislative Council." The Government statement led us all to suppose that everything was settled bar the signing. Having had the experts' reports the Government felt itself to be "in a position to come to a definite opinion as to what are fair terms to offer," and it authorised the Company to announce new subscription rates showing an increase on present rates amounting to about 50 per cent., but stipulated that these rates should not come into force until the agreement is signed. Meanwhile the Legislative Council appears to have entered on a "Long Vacation," and the community is left wondering whether the Government held the same opinion as to what are "fair terms" as it did six weeks ago. The public interest manifested in this question will have indicated to the Government the desirability of making a public statement on the subject before the Agreement is signed and laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

It's a wonder all the people of Kowloon haven't turned topers in the last six weeks. The water has taken on a rich tawny hue—more like the water of the Canton river than fine old port—and notwithstanding the stereotyped report of the Public Analyst which regularly appears on the monthly water return that "the water is of excellent quality" the appearance of the Kowloon supply has not recommended it as a thirst quencher or even as bath water! I suppose the authorities have had their attention drawn to the matter, but as not a single member of the Executive or Legislative Councils, nor any of the principal Government officials live on the Kowloon side of the water, the peninsula is liable to Cinderella-like treatment at the hands of the Government in matters of this kind.

Since the foregoing note was written the subject has occupied the attention of the Sanitary Board, and I observe that, once again, there is a conflict of testimony between the Government Analyst and the Government Bacteriologist. While the Analyst has reported to the Water Authority in the stereotyped phrase that "the water is of excellent quality," the Bacteriologist reports to the Medical Officer of Health that the results of his examination indicate "a very unsatisfactory condition of the water and requires investigation." Only now is it deemed advisable to issue a notice that "all water should be boiled." Most Kowloon residents, I imagine, have been doing that for weeks past. The official warning is fully a month late. Most

Kowloon residents will be amused to read that the foreign matter in the water is only "very fine chalk in solution and not a gritty substance." I fancy not a few residents could collect in their baths and wash-basins in the course of a week enough grit—I was going to say to grow cabbages in, but that would be the language of exaggeration. Still, I would not like to undertake to swallow the sediment. It may be added that the discoloration of the water is not so bad to-day as it was just after the welcome fall of rain on June 21st—but it is quite bad enough.

Last year we had 33 inches of rain in May, 14 in June and 11 in July. This year we have had to date only 34 inches since the 1st of January. This compares with an average of 45. The normal yearly rainfall of the Colony is about 84 inches. The lowest record is 45.835 inches in 1895. The highest is 119.715 inches in 1899. In that year there was a fall of over 20 inches in one day on the 30th day of May. In view of the present shortage in the reservoirs, it is some consolation to see from a glance at the records that it is possible to get heavy rains—even as late as October. The record for July, August and September appears to be between 30 and 31 inches, but such figures are reached in these months only about once in a quarter of a century. Let us hope we shall see such rainfalls in the ensuing three months. We need them.

A contributor in the *New York Evening Post* some time ago wrote an article on the growing popularity among Europeans in this part of the world of the Chinese game of *Mu Jang* (as it is called in the North) or *Ma Cheuk* (as it is called in the South). The writer was evidently not qualified by knowledge to describe the game, but the article was interesting, and I observe it has been widely reproduced, mainly, I suspect, on account of a piquant little libel it contained on the Hongkong Club. It said:—

Members of the English Club in Hongkong claim the credit of having wrestled from China her exclusive possession of this fascinating game. They play *Mu Jang* for high stakes there, and as a matter of fact, the game, if played correctly and for stakes, is only for those who can afford to lose considerable sums of an evening. Not that stakes are essential to its enjoyment.

A strict regard for historical accuracy compels a refutation of this little story. Members of "the English Club in Hongkong" can claim no credit for having "wrestled from China her exclusive possession of this fascinating game," for at the time the paragraph was written it is safe to say that the game had never once been played in the Hongkong Club. It is only within the past month that the game has been played in any English Club in Hongkong. I believe the U.S.R.C. was the first local English Club to introduce the game, and now I hear that the Hongkong Club, only last week, provided a couple of *Ma Cheuk* sets for the "red room." It is all nonsense to say that the game is only for those who can afford to lose considerable sums of an evening. Any game, of course, can be played for "high stakes," but I have not heard of foreigners playing *Ma Cheuk* for high stakes in Hongkong. *Ma Cheuk* need be no more expensive than half-cent bridge, and, like any other game, can be played simply for the enjoyment it affords as a pastime.

Some little time ago the *Daily Press* in a leading article made a reference to rumours which were current in Canton regarding the assassination there of one of the military leaders. One rumour suggested that the murder was instigated for political reasons by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, while another imputed the deed to General Chen Chiung Ming. I recollect that the mention of these rumours brought forth from the Canton Information Bureau a fierce denunciation of the *Daily Press* for publishing what, if I remember rightly, were described as "these foul slanders on the high moral integrity of the distinguished Heads of the Constitutional Government," or words to that effect. Imagine my surprise on reading the other day a letter by Mr. Eugene Chen—a leading light of the (now defunct) Canton Information Bureau—in which he deliberately affirmed that Chen Chiung Ming had "planned to kill" Dr. Sun Yat Sen, "whom he aspires to supplant." Verily the whiff of time brings its revenge! I am now waiting to hear from some publicity agent of the other side that Sun is thirsting for the blood of Chen!

ROBERTSON RANDOM.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

William Faversham's first Selznick Picture, "The Man Who Lost Himself," which was shown at the World Theatre for the first time yesterday, equals in artistic finish anything he has done during his famous stage career. Appearing as an American who is transformed overnight into an English Earl and who, with much reluctance, keeps up the deception through five engrossing reels, the audience is delighted with Mr. Faversham's splendid performance. The photoplay provides situations which make it a most worthy of an actor of Mr. Faversham's talents. Its comedy situations, dramatic moments and air of mystery, adequately visualised by skilful direction and an excellent cast, make "The Man Who Lost Himself" one of the most pleasing photoplays ever witnessed here.

THE SANITARY BOARD.
RABIES IN HUMAN BEINGS.

THE PUBLIC NOT EXPECTED TO DIAGNOSE.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday when there were present: The Chairman (Mr. D. W. Trantman), the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax), the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr. G. D. Black, Dr. F. M. Ozorio, and the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearce).

The CHAIRMAN, before proceeding with the agenda I wish to notice an error which was in the Press reports of our last meeting. It was stated therein that the Board considered an application from the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird for certain closets at No. 138, The Peak. That is quite incorrect; Mr. Bird had nothing whatever to do with that application; it was made on behalf of Mr. Shenton by Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs. The error, is no doubt, based on a passage in a minute by Dr. Ozorio, which I now understand is incorrect.

Dr. Ozorio: With regard to my minute, I would like to remark that perhaps the wording was ambiguous. I have seen this error and I think I must make it clear that my minute does not refer to this particular application by Mr. Shenton. No one regrets more than myself that Mr. Bird's name should have been mixed up with Mr. Shenton's application. I was referring to a letter Mr. Bird's Firm wrote in September or October in which he said he understood that the Government had approved the use of public water supplies for water closets at The Peak. At that time I and other members had an impression that Mr. Bird had prior knowledge of this matter, but, as has been pointed out by you, this recommendation of the Committee was prior to Mr. Bird's letter. I therefore withdraw my minute on that point. I also have to justify my action, otherwise people might think I am making misstatements out of malice. I do not know Mr. Bird at all and therefore cannot bear him malice.

RABIES OR HYDROPHOBIA.

The Board considered a recommendation by the Medical Officer of Health "that rabies or hydrophobia be declared a notifiable disease."

Mr. ALABASTER intimated that this recommendation appeared to be unnecessary as the Police and the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon dealt with cases as they occurred. The Governor in Council also had powers and, if the Board sought to assume powers not theirs, Mr. Alabaster suggested that there would be duplication of function.

Mr. CHOW SHOU SON intimated agreement with Mr. Alabaster. The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: I am quite aware that the Regulations do make it compulsory that anyone having knowledge of rabies shall notify the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, and I can get information from him. But it is no one's duty to notify the Medical Officer of Health if rabies occurs in a human being. It may happen, after the Colony has apparently been free from rabies for many months, that the case is in a human being, though the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon may have no knowledge of any case in a dog which may have bitten that man. I ought to be in a position to notify the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon that there is rabies amongst human beings in the Colony. Of course, measures begin with the prevention of rabies in animals, but it does occur in human beings, and it is not too much to ask medical men to report to me. The Shanghai Municipality reports to this Department every week the number of cases that have occurred there and it includes rabies in human beings and dogs. It is only fair that we should be in a position to give them the same information in return.

Dr. BLACK: I entirely concur with the Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. OZORIO remarked that the responsibility of notifying infectious diseases was placed by the Legislature, not only on the doctor, but on any inmate of the house in which it occurred. He did not think it would be right to expect lodging-house keepers to report cases of this disease, as it was not an easy one to diagnose.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: In practice we do not insist on people diagnosing infectious disease, except in cases of well-marked small-pox. If such a case is not reported then we sometimes prosecute, but we should not dream of taking action because a person did not recognise a case of rabies.

Mr. TSO said he was under the impression that the notice on the agenda referred only to animals. If the Medical Officer of Health wanted this power exclusively in respect of human beings then he entirely concurred.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH said this was the case and the recommendation was then approved.

ADEQUACY OF A WELL. Application was made for permission to erect 24 water closets in eight semi-detached houses in Wong Nei Cheung Road. There were no adverse minutes.

The CHAIRMAN: I am certainly strongly of the opinion that in the case of a big installation like this we should not merely express the stereotyped formula that "an independent and adequate water supply must be provided." The promoters can go ahead and it may be found out afterwards that the water supply is not adequate. In this case, where there is doubt of the capacity of the well, we ought to notify the applicants that the Board is prepared to recommend the application at any time on being satisfied that the proposed water supply can give the proper quantity of water.

It was urged that each house should have a separate storage tank, in case it was sold separately from the others.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the owners be informed in the sense he had indicated, and that the Board would also require that each house should have its own separate storage system. The resolution was carried.

KOW LOON WATER
"UNSATISFACTORY."

RESIDENTS ADVISED TO BOIL DRINKING WATER.

NOT THE COLOUR, BUT THE QUALITY AT FAULT.

Kowloon residents are advised, at the present time, to boil their drinking water. Ordinarily, there is no need to do this, though many do so as a measure of precaution. But the periodical bacteriological investigation shows that just now some degree of sewage pollution has occurred at Kowloon Reservoir. The turbidity of the water recently noticed has nothing to do with the pollution; the coloration is due to the presence of minute particles of silt, too small to be retained by the filters but quite incapable, the Medical Officer of Health assured a *Daily Press* representative yesterday, of doing any harm to the digestive tract. Dr. Pearce said he suggested that this matter in solution was causing diarrhoea, but he said the idea might be disregarded. The foreign matter in the water was only very fine chalk in solution; it was not in any sense a gritty substance but was similar to the material used in making pills and could hurt no one.

An unsatisfactory condition of the water has been noted by the Government bacteriologist; but this condition is not visible to the naked eye; the bacteriological examination indicates that a certain amount of pollution of the reservoir has occurred, and the filter beds, probably owing to the presence of the silt, are not functioning properly and are letting some of the impurities get through into the mains.

The catchment area, after many weeks of drought, was suddenly scoured by the torrents resulting from three inches of rain and a great quantity of matter was carried into a reservoir which already consisted of little more than the lees of a water supply. A reduction in the quality of the water is therefore quite explicable.

Until further notice, therefore, Kowloon residents are advised to boil their drinking water. The following references to the subject were made at the meeting of the Sanitary Board, yesterday—

The report of the Government Bacteriologist on the public water supplies for the month of July, 1922, noted that the results indicated "a very unsatisfactory condition of the water, and requires investigation." On this a report by Mr. Henderson, Executive Engineer to the Water Authority, stated:—

The catchment area have been examined without being able to discover any reason for the adverse report. It is usual, however, after the first rains, to get much poorer results than usually obtained, which is to be expected as there is necessarily a certain amount of pollution accumulated during the dry season that is washed in. In a body, with the first rains, when the reservoir is also very low, the reservoir gets stirred up so that there is a lot of silt in suspension and this silt prevents the filter beds from performing their function properly. While, under ordinary conditions, a bed may run for six or eight weeks without cleaning, under abnormal conditions such as we have been having and cleaning as fast as possible—which has been as often as once in eight days—we are gradually getting the beds back into normal condition; but it might be advisable to issue a notice that all water should be boiled.

Mr. TSO remarked that the water in his house had been like thin starch, but, he added, the Chinese always boil their water for safety.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Press should give publicity to the suggestion that Kowloon people should boil drinking water.

SPORT.

BASEBALL.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.
HONGKONG.

The University of California Glee Club arrives in Hongkong on Thursday by the *Empress of Canada* and will be here several days. The Club has seven "Varsity" baseball players including the University of California star pitcher. The Hongkong Baseball Club has arranged a game with them for Saturday, July 22nd, at Happy Valley, and judging by the fine work of the local team last Saturday against Canton, the University players have their work cut out for them. The game will be started at 4 p.m. weather permitting, and it is certain that the spectators will witness the best game of the season.

The Hongkong team showed by last Saturday's game that they are now in mid-season form and are playing straight baseball. In Gileon they have discovered one of the best pitchers in Hongkong. During the game with Canton he put out three of Canton's men in one inning with four pitched balls and again with five. The whole team backed him up in big league style, only two errors occurring on Hongkong's side.

BASEBALL GAME, SATURDAY.
HAPPY VALLEY.UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
HONGKONG. (1258)

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEARING THE END IN IRELAND.
IMPORTANT FREE STATE CAPTURES.

LONDON, July 17th.

It is officially announced that the Free State forces have captured Ballyglass (Co. Wicklow), Tullow (Co. Carlow), and Newtownbarry (Co. Wexford).

[Counties Wicklow, Carlow and Wexford are eastern counties, south of Dublin.]

EARLIER CABLES.

STERN MEASURES BY FREE STATE.

LONDON, July 17th.

Reuter's correspondent at Dublin states it is believed that big events are impending in the South and West. The Government is preparing stern measures against the heart of the irregulars' resistance—namely, the line from Limerick to Waterford, where heavy fighting is expected.

The Government is convinced that once the revolt in this part of the country has been crushed the foundations of a true democratic government in Ireland will be laid. The impairment of the moral of the Republicans elsewhere is indicated by the fact that since the commencement of fighting the Nationalists have made prisoners of nearly two thousand irregulars, with small loss of life.

LATEST CABLES.

U.S. COAL STRIKE.

OWNERS ACCEPT ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.

A delegation of Bituminous coalowners has informed President Harding that a majority of owners have accepted the President's arbitration proposals. President Harding is understood to have told the delegation to go home and begin the operation of mines immediately.

EARLIER CABLES.

MORE FATAL FIGHTING.

WHEELING (W. Virg.), July 17th.

The action of the strikers in firing part of the Richland colliery led to fighting, in which ten were killed, including the Sheriff and several of his agents.

LATER.

The battle ended with a charge headed by the Sheriff, at which the strikers fled. The Sheriff's son, who was with the force defending the mine when his father fell, has been sworn in as Sheriff and has taken charge of the situation. Many wounded are arriving at the hospitals.

GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.

It is understood that specific propaganda to end the coal and railway strikes was discussed at a White House conference between President Harding, Governor Spruell and other officials of the State of Pennsylvania.

Government circles believe that the Administration is planning to direct the opening of the mines within forty-eight hours, under protection of the Federal troops.

It is reported that President Harding is considering paying a royalty on coal mined to meet the emergency, and if an insufficient number of miners present themselves, he proposes to call for volunteers to man the mines.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH AEROPLANE DISASTER.

PARIS, July 17th.

The four men killed in the aeroplane crash, mentioned in yesterday's cables, were all Englishmen, natives of the Midlands.

The disaster is the topic of the moment in the Press, which is discussing the possible cause, and means for preventing a recurrence of the disaster.

ANOTHER FRENCH AEROPLANE CRASH.

Another aeroplane, with four passengers, crashed near Strasbourg yesterday. Two of the passengers were injured.

EARLIER CABLES.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.
CANNIBALISM PREVALENT.

GENEVA, July 17th.

The economic expert whom Dr. Nansen sent to the Ukraine has returned with reports of the appalling situation at Kiell, Kharkoff, and Odessa, which are crowded with famine refugees who are crowding the railway stations and are without food owing to the lack of municipal resources.

Bodies are collected daily, some half-eaten by rats or the starving population. The rich agricultural country between Odessa and Poltava is now uncultivated. Houses have been abandoned after the peasants have eaten the thatch off the roofs. Some cities have lost 25 per cent. of their population. Cannibalism is so common that the authorities have ceased to prosecute.

LATEST CABLES.

SIR HENRY WILSON'S MURDERERS.

ACCUSED MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, July 17th.

Dunn and O'Sullivan, the murderers of Field-Marshal Wilson, have been sentenced to death.

EARLIER CABLES.

GRAND JURY RETURNS A TRUE BILL.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Grand Jury at the Old Bailey has found a true bill against Reginald Dunn and Joseph O'Sullivan, charged with the murder of the late Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson.

LATEST CABLES.

DR. RATHENAU'S SUSPECTED MURDERERS.

PREFER DEATH TO CAPTURE.

BERLIN, July 17th.

Dr. Rathenau's suspected murderers, Fischer and Koenig, who the police, with motors and dogs, have been hunting throughout Germany, were tracked yesterday to Sankel Castle, near Badhoeven, Saxony. They shot themselves before they could be captured.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONFERRMENT OF HONOURS.
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

LONDON, July 17th.

A long controversy on the conferment of honours was ventilated in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, where motions standing in the names of a large and influential section of parliamentarians were debated. The Premier announced the appointment of a Royal Commission to assist Prime Ministers in recommending honours. The Government decided to make the voting a question of confidence, but the motion in the House of Commons was taken out and that in the House of Lords withdrawn.

COUNTY CRICKET.

WOOLLEY'S ALL-ROUND PERFORMANCE.

LONDON, July 17th.

At Maidstone, Kent beat Warwick by an innings and 73 runs, Woolley capturing eleven wickets for 81 besides scoring 69.

At Northampton, the home team beat Worcester by an innings and 300 runs. At Southampton, Hants beat Gloucester by nine wickets.

At Cardiff, Somerset beat Glamorgan by nine wickets. In the winners' second innings Rippon scored 102 not out.

DAVIS CUP COMPETITION.

SPANISH-AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

LONDON, July 17th.

Britain has conceded Spain a walk-over in the Davis Cup Competition in order to give Spain a chance of going to America, as Britain, if she beat Spain, would be unable to raise a representative team to send to America.

SILK TRADE PROTECTION.

REFUSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.

LONDON, July 17th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions Mr. Baldwin said the application of the silk trade for protection under the Safeguarding of Industries Act had been refused by the Board of Trade because the trade was unable to put forward a *prima facie* case. He added that he would consider receiving a deputation on the subject.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

OTTAWA, July 17th.

The Premier, Mr. King, who has returned from Washington, says that in addition to the Rush-Bagot agreement, the problems of fisheries, the great waterways, Canadian representation at Washington, and reciprocal treatment of income taxation were discussed, but not trade matters.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL'S NEW HALL.

OPENED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

LONDON, July 17th.

H.M. the King opened the London County Council's new hall south of Westminster Bridge. The building was interrupted by the war and will finally cost £4,000,000. It is expected to mark the beginning of the reconstruction and beautification of the south bank of the Thames.

BRITISH DEBT TO U.S.A.
NEGOTIATIONS FOR FUNDING.

LONDON, July 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that a special British delegation would arrive at Washington early in September in connection with negotiations for funding the British debt to the United States.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
COUNCIL MEETINGS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 17th.

There is much activity at St. James Palace on the occasion of a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations. A small crowd watched the arrival of the Council members, including Tang Tsao Fou (China) and Viscount Ishii (Japan).

The morning session is private for the discussion of the agenda, and reports will be discussed at a public meeting in the afternoon. It was originally intended that the meeting be an extraordinary session to deal only with the Palestine Mandate, but the Belgian, British and French Mandates for Syria will be submitted for approval.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

LATER.

The Council of the League of Nations in the afternoon adopted a report on the traffic in women and children, advocating various protective measures.

The Secretary General read a report on the deportations of women and children from Turkey and Asia Minor and decided to appoint a Commission to deal with the reclamation of the victims in co-operation with the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople.

The Chinese delegate presented a report on the expenses of the Permanent Court of International Justice, recommending that these be paid out of the general budget of the League. The Council adopted the report on the allocation of expenses and decided to refer the matter to the various Governments.

The agenda also includes the "A" and "B" Mandates proposed by Japan regarding the famine in Russia and the opium traffic.

The Council decided to request the Governments of the United States and Germany to nominate delegates to the Advisory Committee for the suppression of traffic in women and children. Mr. Harris, President of the Committee, stated that international organisations combating the traffic informed him that the situation in these countries, especially Germany, was such as to cause serious apprehension of a recurrence of the traffic.

HAGUE CONFERENCE RESUMPTION.

THE USUAL SOVIET PROPOSITION.

THE HAGUE, July 17th.

M. Litvinoff has sent a letter to the President of the Conference declaring that agreement is still possible if the non-Russian delegates abandon their attitude on private property and confine themselves to indicating the countries which are prepared to economically assist Russia. He proposes to hold sittings of the presidents of the non-Russian sub-commissions and the members of the Russian commission to consider the possibility of finding a basis for the continuance of negotiations.

BRITISH VIEWPOINT MAINTAINED.

LATER.

The Sub-Committee on Private Property, Debts and Credits discussed the situation created by M. Litvinoff's letter.

It is semi-officially learned that it has been decided that the Sub-Committee suspended work, except the Private Property Sub-Committee, which will re-meet the Russians to-morrow in order to discuss the possibility of finding a basis for the continuance of negotiations. The British delegation has not altered its viewpoint.

BRITISH DELEGATES MAY RETURN HOME.

LONDON, July 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that unless the deadlock at the Hague was dissipated at the eleventh hour the British delegates would return this week.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EDUCATIONAL ALLOCATIONS OF BOXER INDEMNITY.

SUGGESTION BY CHAIRMAN OF SINO-BRITISH TRADE ASSN.

LONDON, July 17th.

Mr. Douglas H. Macartney, Chairman of the Sino-British Trade Association, has sent letters to the press, requesting all interested in the welfare of China to give an opinion regarding the allocation of the Boxer Indemnity to the encouragement of Chinese students, declaring that the Government has been approached on this matter and pointing out that the University at Amoy is establishing a British section, and it would be useful if plant and gifts were donated for this purpose.

THE PAN PACIFIC COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE IN HONOLULU.

The Pan Pacific Union has transmitted through the State Department an invitation to the governments of Pacific lands to appoint delegates to the Pan Pacific Commercial Conference in Honolulu, October 25th to November 8th. The delegates from the two Americas will sail from San Francisco on October 18th. The delegates from the Philippines, Java, Siam, China, Japan and Siberia will sail from Yokohama on October 19th.

The chief topics to be discussed at the conference are "Significant Pan Pacific Commercial Problems," "Communication and Transportation," "Development and Conservation of Natural Resources," "Finance and Investments," "International Relations in the Pacific Area" and "Arbitration of Commercial Misunderstandings."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES-DAVIES).]

A RETURNED BANISHEE.

Shek Tak, alias Leung Yau, was indicted having broken an order of banishment made in 1919. Prisoner said he did not intend to stay here; he was just passing through. This was taken as a plea of not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. A. E. Glover, G. M. W. Dorkins, F. N. Soares, J. B. Ross, H. H. Pethwick, C. Crofton and A. Nislin.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

Prisoner was found guilty and was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

Li Lai pleaded not guilty to an indictment of robbery.

Mr. Holmes, in outlining the case, said the robbery was committed at 5, Landale Street on June 5th. The ringing of a bell was heard and when the alarm went to the door she saw a man's arm come through a small trap door and push back the bolts. Five men then came into the room, four carrying revolvers, the other being armed with both revolver and knife. The two women were gagged and the place was ransacked. The prisoner was alleged to be one of the men concerned and when arrested was wearing a ring which had been identified by the woman as part of the property which was stolen.

After evidence had been taken the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to six years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ABSENT WITNESSES.

In a charge of robbery against Lau Tak, the Crown Solicitor said that the woman and her husband, who owned the shop at which the robbery occurred, had left the Colony and it was impossible to serve them with process. He therefore applied for the admission of their depositions without which, he could not proceed with the case.

The Chief Justice said there was no affirmative evidence that the people had left the Colony. He could not admit the evidence of neighbours; that would be creating a dangerous precedent to read depositions on statements by neighbours that the witnesses had gone.

The prisoner was discharged and the absent witness's bond was forfeited.

[BEFORE THE PUISSE JUDGE (MR. J. R. WOOD).]

WHEN LETHAL WEAPONS MAY BE USED.

A quarrel on the s.s. *Honam*, which resulted in the death of a fish dealer, led to Sui Kwong being indicted for manslaughter, to which he pleaded not guilty. The jury were Messrs. H. J. Speer, J. Brown, W. H. Brown, M. C. Vernon, O. Chan, J. Moore, S. L. O'Hoy.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), prosecuted and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Messrs. G. K. Hall Brutton & Co., defended.

The Puisse Judge, in his summing-up, dealt with the question when, in the eyes of the law, the use of a weapon was justified. Mr. Alabaster said the law was that the use of a weapon in self-defence was justified, but counsel made that point rather broadly. Any violence in self-defence was justified which could be shown to be necessary, but a man was not justified in using a weapon in his defence against a man who was armed with a light cane or who was unarmed. Where the ferocity of the attack was such that a man could not defend his life without the use of a lethal weapon, then the law justified him in using such a weapon.

Once the Crown had shown that a fatal injury was inflicted by the prisoner, the burden of proof was transferred to him to show he was excused in law of causing the man's death. If the jury believed the prisoner's statement that the deceased man tried to strangle him, or his statement that the knife was within the reach of both men and the prisoner was just able to seize it first, these were points in the prisoner's favour, if the jury believed him. Points against the prisoner were that he did not appeal for aid to friends who were near and that the dead man was stabbed from behind.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty," with a recommendation to leniency on the ground that they considered the deceased was the aggressor.

The Judge, in passing sentence of twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, said he had taken into account that the deceased was the stronger man, that he was the aggressor, and that the prisoner had hitherto borne a good character.

"THE WOMAN TEMPTED ME."

"ADAM" SHOULD HAVE REPORTED "EVE" TO THE POLICE.

QUAINT STORY OF A LOVE-SICK GIRL.

The saying that "the course of true love never runs smoothly" was illustrated by a story told at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, of a young Chinese girl's infatuation for a man several years her senior. Apparently she left her home and came to Hongkong to seek the man she loved. He, after trying, more or less firmly, to persuade her to return to her parents, decided to accept what fate had bestowed upon him and took the girl into his house.

The parents then sought out the girl, dragged her away from her new home, to the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs where they lodged a complaint against the man. The Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Mr. A. E. Wood) tried to arrange a marriage between the two, but the parents refused to allow this. Finally, it was decided to bring the case to Court and a charge was preferred against the man of harbouring or receiving an unmarried girl under 21 years of age, without the consent of her parents.

The evidence for the prosecution was conflicting and in a measure bore out the defendant's statement.

The Magistrate said, after hearing the evidence, that it was perfectly clear the girl was to blame for a lot of the trouble. She did not want to go back with her parents.

The defendant said the mother was prepared to finance the marriage. A "go-between" first approached him. When he asked the girl why she came down to Hongkong she said she wanted to marry him. He advised her to go back to Canton. She replied "If you attempt to send me back to Canton I will jump into the harbour." He then asked her if her mother knew she had come to Canton and she replied, "Yes." She even said she was prepared to work in the factory if she could be allowed to stay with him.

The Magistrate: Do you want to marry this girl?

Defendant: If the mother is willing to part with her I will.

The Magistrate said he was inclined to believe the defendant and that the girl had tempted him. At the same time, the defendant had committed a breach of the law.

Mr. Wood agreed that the man had been tempted, but it was his duty—no matter how great the temptation was—to have reported the presence of the girl to the Police.

The Magistrate suggested a remand for a week in order that a settlement might be arranged out of Court, but Mr. Wood said that was hopeless as they had tried all in their power to reach a satisfactory settlement out of Court. He despaired of arranging a proper marriage owing to the attitude of the parents. He had a duty to the Chinese public to ask for a conviction. He suggested that the defendant be bound over.

THE LONG TRAIL.

A fruitless attempt to deceive the Police was carried out by two Chinese women on Monday evening. One of the women was arrested in Connaught Road West on suspicion of being in possession of a bag, containing about 80 catties of rice. The constable who effected the arrest marched the woman to the Police Station, where he found that the bag of rice had diminished considerably in size. He was puzzled for the moment but on looking on the floor of the charge-room he noticed a little pile of rice which grew larger and larger from a stream which trickled out of the bag. He traced the trail of rice down through several streets to the spot where the defendant was arrested. It was afterwards discovered that when the constable's back was turned a woman friend had come on the scene and slit open the bag with a knife in the hope that when her friend arrived at the Station there would be no rice left to prove illegal possession. When the bag was weighed it was found that no less than 60 catties had trickled away into a long trail.

At the Magistracy the woman was fined \$3 for illegal possession.

WOUNDED MAN'S GREAT FIGHT.

DEFIES FOUR ARMED ROBBERS AND ARRESTS ONE.

A somewhat unusual feature of an armed robbery, which occurred near the railway bridge, Hongkong, early yesterday morning, was the plucky fight put up by a contractor who was the victim of the robbery. Although stabbed in the back and arms by the robbers, the contractor managed to hold on to one of the robbers until assistance arrived and the man was held safe.

The contractor was returning home to Hunghom from Yau-mat. Near the railway bridge four men stopped his ricksha, assaulted the ricksha puller who, on release, took to his heels. The robbers said they were policemen and that they wished to search him. The contractor said he was quite prepared to be searched at the nearest Police Station, but refused to be searched there. The men dragged him out of the ricksha and roughly handled him and stole his gold watch and \$1.70 in money. Just as the men were preparing to move off, the contractor seized the man who stole the watch and yelled for assistance. The other three set upon him stabbing him several times on the back and arms. Hearing the sound of approaching footsteps the three men made off, leaving their confederate still in the arms of the contractor. A watchman from the Kowloon-Canton Railway came on the scene and between them they succeeded in arresting the man. The gold watch was found in his possession.

DUMPED EARTH.

NOT REMOVED FOUR WEEKS LATER.

A small mound of earth dumped in Kowloon is causing considerable trouble at the Magistracy. On no less than four separate occasions, covering a period of four weeks, the case has been mentioned in Court, and yesterday there was another adjournment. Besides taking up the time of a busy Magistrate, a Police Inspector and several witnesses, three solicitors have been engaged in the case.

A month or so ago a coolie was charged by the Kowloon police with having dumped earth in a public street. When the case was called the coolie did not appear and the Magistrate ordered the bail of \$10. Arising out of the case a watchman named Lai Yuk, of No. 2, Moody Road, was charged by the coolie's master with receiving \$30 by false pretences in that he, without authority, gave permission, on receipt of \$20, from the coolie's master, for the earth to be dumped there.

When this case came up for hearing three weeks ago, Mr. M. K. Lee appeared for the defendant watchman and undertook on behalf of his client to have the nuisance removed within a week. This was not done, for Mr. Lee handed over the case to Mr. A. E. Hall, and at the next hearing of the case a week later—Mr. Hall said he would not have the earth removed. The Magistrate again put the case back. Yesterday Mr. Hall did not appear for the defendant.

Mr. Lee, of Messrs. Lee & Russ, put in an appearance for the complainant and asked for a further adjournment.

The Magistrate: This case has been adjourned for three consecutive weeks. I am getting rather tired of it. Have you got your evidence ready Mr. Lee?

Mr. Lee: No.

The Magistrate: Why not?

Mr. Lee: I presumed that the case would be dropped?

The Magistrate: At any rate it has not been done. I will put the case over for one more week; if nothing is done by then I will throw it out.

The case was put back. In the meantime the earth still awaits removal.

MOTOR OFFENCES.

This week's traffic offences heard at the Magistracy, yesterday, included two cases of speeding in Nathan Road, Kowloon. The defendants were Mr. H. W. Chaney of Messrs. Palmer & Turner and Mr. G. T. Padgett of the Hongkong Electric Company.

Both defendants were summoned for driving motor cycles in Nathan Road in a reckless and dangerous manner on July 8th.

In answer to the summons Mr. Chaney said that before he made any statement he would like to have a definition of "reckless driving." If a man had a foot on the brake and a hand on the throttle and complete control of the machine it could scarcely be called reckless driving.

In the evidence for the prosecution Sergt. Baker said whilst on patrol in Nathan Road he saw two motor-cycles, Nos. 320 and 190, dashing along the road at a speed which he estimated at not less than 25 miles per hour. Witness shouted to the drivers to stop, but they did not do so.

Mr. Chaney said that the machines were going up an incline and on this account the engines were accelerated. The noise made by the two machines would probably cause the Sergeant to think that the speed was greater than it actually was.

The Magistrate found the case proved and fined both defendants \$5.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, June 12th.
The silhouette continues so persistently to remain simple and unchanged that one wonders how it is the Parisian ladies' gowns are not filled to overflowing with designers who have been driven distracted trying to create new models. One "chemise" frock is as much like another in cut as are two stockings; one draped gown (seeing the extreme simplicity of modern draperies) as much like another as a couple of pens in a pot; and yet, because Parisiennes are perhaps more conscious of their individuality than any other women, they demand that every new model created shall be entirely different from the millions already launched, and every line, no matter how simple, have in it that which will permit them to express their own particular personality. And because Parisian designers, apparently, are blessed with inexhaustible imaginations, they perform this daily miracle.

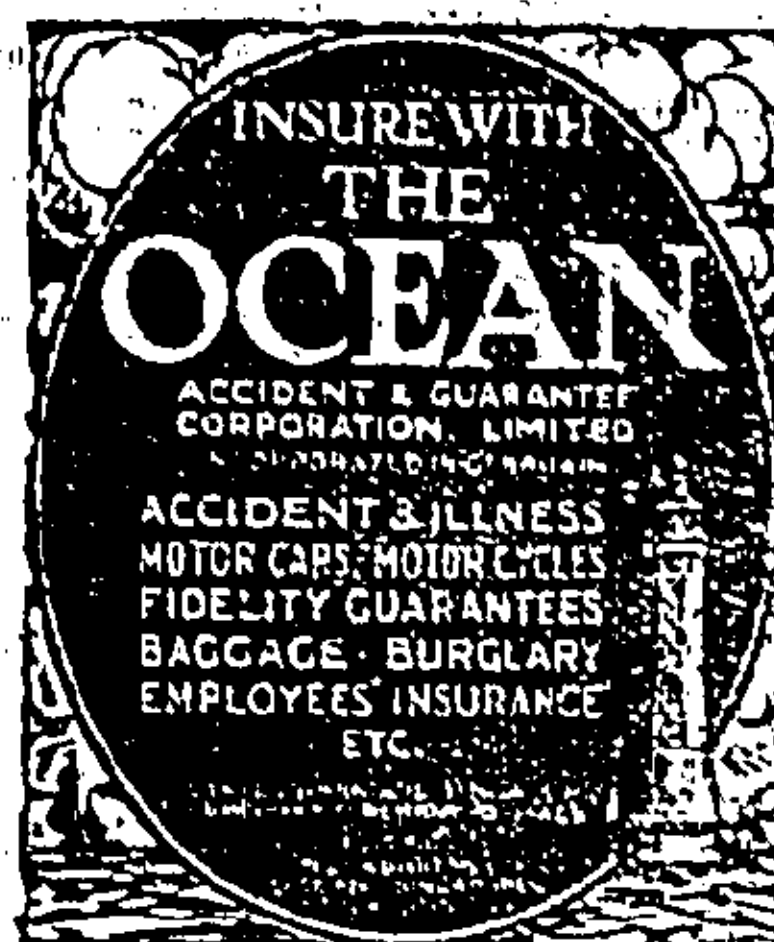
Seeing that the line remains unchanged and unchangeable, one of the first things they did was to create new materials and the second to invent a host of new ideas for trimming and decorating frocks and giving them, by his means, a slightly different line and a slightly different character. The first of these stratagems has been to launch a bewildering mass of new materials on the market. There are so many of these that it would be hopeless to try to remember them all, especially as most of them live only a few short months, at the end of which time they are ousted by some fresh creation. Cotton is mixed with wool or silk or linen, and these are treated and turned and arranged in every conceivable way in the general effort to produce something entirely new. Of these "new" materials the most popular are the hundred and one light crepes that have been launched within the last year or so. Every day there appears a new crepe with a new name, but there is very little, after all, to distinguish it from its predecessors, and they all are alike inasmuch as they are all essentially light in texture and semi-transparent. Then there are a host of heavier materials which are turned over to the tailor for the confectioning of coats and skirts, cloaks and capes. Zouave, cloquella and piquelline are amongst the most favoured of these. As well as creating new materials, manufacturers have taken all the old ones and treated them in such a way that there are now innumerable types of satins, broadens, moires, serges, gabardines, velles, organdies and such familiar materials. With the return of a Summer sun have come, too, the hundred and one foulards that Parisiennes are so fond of for simple morning dresses. Navy blue, as usual, takes pride of place among those, and the preference this year seems to be for white stripes and designs rather than colours. Made quite plainly and trimmed with dainty lace, not or organdine touches, there is certainly nothing that looks fresher or more youthful.

Nicole Groult, who is always to the fore with novel ideas in any emergency, has succeeded in creating a line which is sufficiently like the existing straight line not to be an innovation and yet a new line for all that. This consists in designing quite plain, long sleeveless coats and placing them over a plain dress in some bright shade, and allowing the front panels of the coat to open to show this under-dress and the long sleeves to appear through the armholes of the coat. A belt with a decorative buckle draws the coat into a fairly low waist-line. Such an idea sounds simple and not extravagantly novel, but when one lives in a Paris peopled with women garbed either in "chemise" frocks or full, sack-like, blousing jackets bunched into the waist, the sight of such unusual lines comes as a shock. The "Nain Jaune," a model of this type, was in black cloth opening over an under-dress of bright canary yellow; the coat was finished with pipings of yellow, and a broad belt fastened with a brilliant steel buckle in front. The same idea had been carried out in blue and orange shades, and, for purely Summer wear, the same idea had been cleverly interpreted in blue linen and pink floral cretonne, the design of the latter material being picked out with a pink silk chain stitch. Hats made of the same materials were designed to be worn with each of these models.

This designer has also carried out this idea in dresses made of a lighter fabric, but has modified the detail of the long, straight coat effect by making the bodice part fit in slightly to the figure. In some of these models, too, there were long, very wide sleeves in place of the sleeveless effect with the sleeves of the under-dress showing through. A charming example, "Sœur Anne," was in black crepe Maroccan embroidered in a medley of light shades, the whole of the wide, full skirt part and the equally long, wide sleeves were lined with crepe de Chine in the new mauve shade known as "violine," and the skirt part opened over an under-dress of crepe de Chine in the same shade. "Marghile" was also in black crepe Maroccan, profusely decorated with white soutache and contrasted with a lining of pale coral pink crepe de Chine. A smart canotier hat in black crepe Maroccan, finished with white soutache and a piping of coral pink, completed the harmonious note of this toilette. "Paisienne" was a mixture of black crepe Maroccan and Paisley.

Another notion Nicole Groult seems very fond of is the three-piece costume, but a three-piece costume executed in an entirely original way. She takes a plain material, allies it to a plain, loose-fitting bodice in a figured material made with a turned-back collar and no sleeves to speak of, and then adds a short bulging, coat-cape effect made of the same material as the skirt part of the dress and trimmed with scraps of the

(Continued on next column.)



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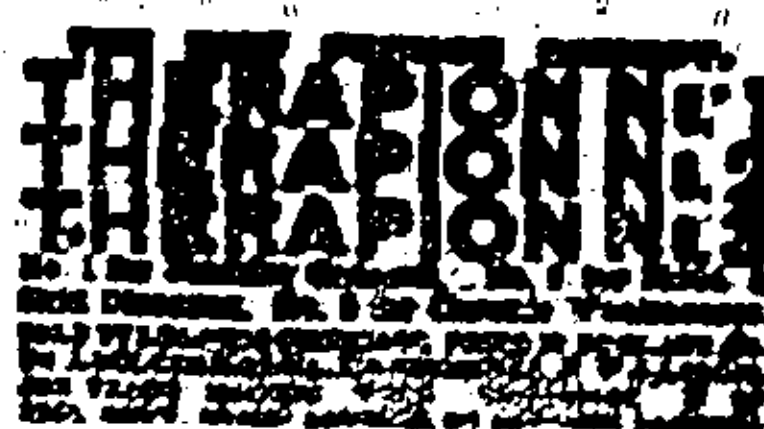
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same figured material as the bodice. At other times she adds an amusing little, sleeveless jacket, caught in with a belt and with two shallow pockets in front.

As a finish, this designer shows a penchant for bright-colored linings and neat pipings to match the lining or embroidery of a dress. Hats are always made and trimmed to match dress or coat. Her evening toilettes are nearly all of the "period" type of dress and betray an influence dating back to the days of one of the Lapis, others, again, have something Spanish or Oriental about them, which proves how complacent Dame Fashion is in her present need when she permits such departures from her straight-line, draped type of frock.

Hats, Cher Groult, are smaller than they are elsewhere. The canotier type, is preferred to most others, and the Tonkinese shapes are also smaller than those one sees as rule. An idea Madame Groult makes a great deal of is that of strings. Most of her big hats have long strings attached to them and these either tie under the chin or are allowed to stream down and add an extra note of trimming to the hat.

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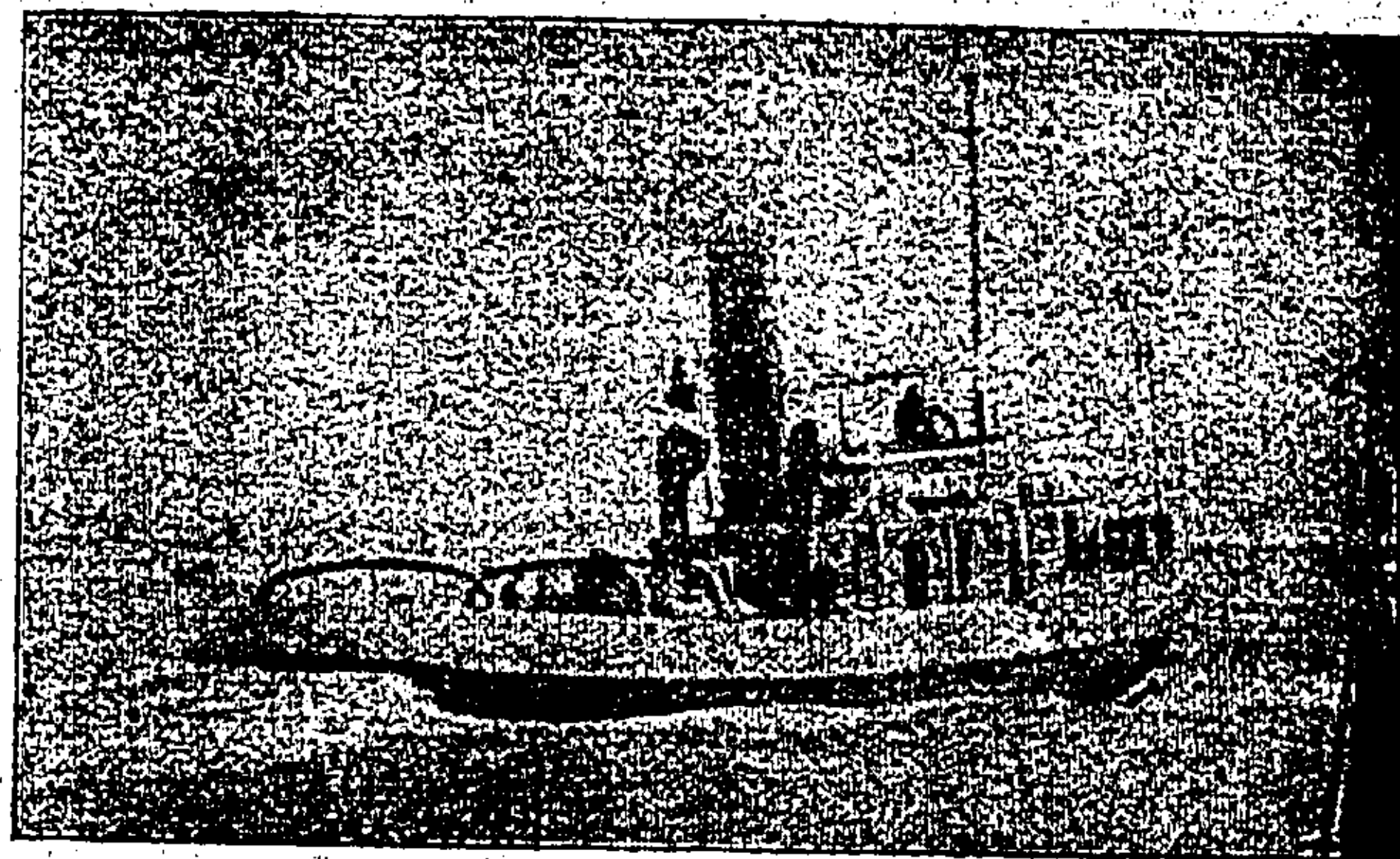
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PRIME MINISTER'S WELCOME HOME. EMPIRE'S BID FOR PEACE.

The Prime Minister was received with much enthusiasm by a great gathering of members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil on May 24th for the purpose of welcoming him back from the Genoa Conference.

The Prime Minister was loudly cheered when he entered the reception room, and was welcomed by Viscount Long, and the chairman and the guest of honour passed into the luncheon hall to the strains of "Men of Harlech." There was a distinguished gathering at the top table, including most of the members of the Government and prominent members of the Upper House. The gallery was thronged with ladies. The most striking moment occurred, when the health of the Prime Minister was drunk, the gathering rising from their seats and waving hands and handkerchiefs, finally breaking out into "For he's a jolly good fellow," and cheering the Premier and his wife.

In the course of his reply, he said: "I do not profess that the work at Genoa has been completed. It has been begun, and having begun it is going through to the end. (Cheers.) There is an old Welsh saying—I will not quote it in Welsh; I am afraid that would not be very helpful. Two parts of a task is its beginning," and here there is the fact that we have undertaken a task of the greatest magnitude and the greatest complexity, beset with difficulty at every turn, but a task which is vital to the well-being of humanity; not merely in the British Empire and throughout the Continent of Europe, but throughout the whole world. And having taken that step it is for us to pursue it right through to the end until peace and goodwill amongst men have been restored. (Cheers.) There is one thing which has amused—I will not say surprised—me more than the eagerness with which some of the greatest friends of peace have been trying to demonstrate that we have failed. Over-eagerness to demonstrate failure of an enterprise always indicates a real anxiety that it should fail. (Hear, hear.) So when I saw some apostles of peace demonstrating their joy and satisfaction at every prediction of failure, and showing gloom and wrath at every prediction of possible success, I came to the conclusion, and it is a very sad one, that the wish was father there to the thought. But having begun the task I have no doubt at all that Europe is so convinced of the need for peace that the spirit which has been aroused by discussions at Genoa, the appeal which Genoa made, not to the rulers, but to those who rule the rulers, is of a character that will drive the chariot of peace right through to the goal in the end. (Cheers.) It was too much to expect that in six weeks you would accommodate all the difficulties of Europe, remove all the prejudices of Europe, and abate all the suspicions of Europe. They are deeper, more complex than that; but if we persevere we shall accomplish it in the end. The fight we began at Genoa must go on until the end. It is a task in which the British Empire took the leading part. I do not merely mean my colleagues and myself from these islands, but the representatives of the great Dominions and of India. They were there wholeheartedly, not behind us, but beside us, shoulder to shoulder. As they rallied to the flag in the Great War, they fought under the same flag for a true peace. The British Empire has not merely a right, but an obligation to do its best to have a real peace.

This morning I asked for a few figures as to the contribution of the British Empire to the late struggle. These facts and these figures are not sufficiently well known. I do not mean to say that they are not known on the Continent, where each country naturally is more alive to its own contribution than it is to the contribution of others, just as we are more alive to our contribution than we are to the contribution of others. I am not putting that as criticism of any other country, but I do not believe that we realise even in this country what the contribution of Britain was to the greatest struggle the world has ever seen. Listen to these figures. I asked how many men did the British Empire mobilise for the war—horse, foot, artillery, and land and sea. We mobilised 9,500,000 men. Have we no right to say something on the world peace should be established in the world? (Cheers.) Between five and six millions of these men went to France, a very interesting figure. I confess this was a surprise to me, and I thought I was pretty well acquainted with these figures. Do you know what the Dominions sent? The Dominions sent 1,600,000 men to the struggle. (Cheers.) Have they no right to a voice in declaring what manner of peace shall be established in the world? What did India do? India sent 1,675,000 men. Had India no right to send there her representatives, in the face of thirty-three nations, great or small, to say India binds herself to a pact of non-aggression? That is our right. That is our title. That is our moral obligation. Ah, there is another, there is another. Our casualties in that war were 3,268,000. That is our right. That is our duty. That is what impels us. That is why we went to Genoa, and that is why my friends and myself feel we are doing right in speaking on behalf of all those millions who fought and of the millions who fell and were crippled, to say there must be peace in the world. Britain, who put her might into the fighting and into the struggle, will henceforth put forth all her great might to establish peace on earth and goodwill amongst men.

Now, I am not going to detain you. (Cries of "Go on!") But I just want to say that I will only add one more word. I have so many friends here. I have so many friends here who have been foes. (Hear, hear.) "Yes, a friend here to the

(Continued on next column.)

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chair, and I have been under his lash many a time. He is an expert swordsman, and we have been fighting face to face and we have fought side by side. The time came—I do not know that I have ever been a very passionate party man (laughter and cries of "No, no!")—I fought my corner and I had my commission. As a divisional commander or brigade commander I fought for my side. I saw in all sincerity that when the country which belongs to us all was in danger, when there was a cause that is deeper than party in peril, when there was an ideal which simply is born in every British heart, whether it is Liberal or Conservative or what not when that was challenged, my friends here and I knew no party. Together we worked in this Administration for five and a half years; but before that I received support from men who had many resentments and many probable wrongs to forgive me. I received support from friends who had to face quarrels with party organisations in order to come and fight by my side. I am grateful to both. We have done this for a common cause—(hear, hear)—and as long as we have common perils let us stand together. (Cheers.) Britain is not out of danger, the world is not out of danger, humanity is not out of danger. There are perils abroad, there are perils near our coasts, there are perils inside this island; and as we stood together in the last several years, let us show the same spirit of combination and co-operation until the last peril is finished, and Britain can face the world and help the world right to the end. (Loud cheers.)

INCOMPARABLE PRESTIGE.

The Lord Chancellor, in proposing the toast of "The Chairman," said he had been at Genoa for a few days, and one circumstance impressed itself upon his mind more than any other. It was the incomparable prestige and influence of Great Britain; and in the second place, the incomparable prestige and influence of the Prime Minister. They had observed the campaign that had been set on foot to disparage and, if possible, to destroy, the mission of the Prime Minister at Genoa. He was one of those who believed that the complete failure of that campaign illustrated in a very valuable degree what were the limits of the admittedly great influence of the Press. There were very great things which a powerful Press could achieve: there were few of the smaller events of life which could not be swept away by a stunt; but they could produce not the slightest impression upon the great things of life, upon things on which England had thought and upon which she had reached conclusions. He remembered a phrase Burke used, anticipating the realisation of a democracy which had not yet found its birth. "Of what the people think long, it commonly attains to think right." Dr. Johnson said that "No man was ever written down except by himself." There were some partial failures which were greater than successes, and the spectacle of the efforts, of the adroitness, the resource, and the readiness which the Prime Minister showed at Genoa would not be easily effaced from the memory of those who witnessed his exertions.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who was also pressed by insistent voices to make a speech, recalled that at a moment of bitter political fighting he shocked Lord Crawford, then the Chief Whip, by observing one day at dinner that if some such crisis arose as in the Napoleonic wars caused the birth of the "Ministry of all the Talents," the first Liberal he would pick would be their then greatest and most dangerous opponent, the present Prime Minister. (Cheers.) "I do not often pretend to be a prophet," said Mr. Chamberlain, "but on that occasion I was a good one." (Laughter and cheers.)

BASEBALL GAME, SATURDAY, HAPPY VALLEY.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

(AND RETURN)

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIHONG	Capt. W. C. Parsons	Tuesday, 25th July, 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. B. Thomson	Friday, 28th July, 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departure from the Company's Wharf (near E. & F. Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO. LTD.)
REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.
Sailing from Hongkong.
FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi
City of Cambridge ... on or about 20th July.
FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
City of Cambridge ... on or about 20th July.
For further particulars, please apply to—
S. MIFARAI, Agent, Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. No. 140.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,000	19th July, 8 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	7,000	22nd July, noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	9,000	31st July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,702	18th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	6,580	18th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,092	30th Aug.	do.
"NOVARA"	4,850	13th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,814	27th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	8,927	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	4,056	25th Oct.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Nov.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KAMALA"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,000	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,300	2nd Jan., 1924	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	6,084	3rd Aug.	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"St. ALBANS"	4,000	3rd Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections to Australia with the following:
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TANDA"	6,956	24th July	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ALIPORE"	5,972	26th July	Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	29th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"SICILIA"	6,702	3rd Aug.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

* First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in box of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels M. weighing not more than 35 lb. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 10 a.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

11, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP (MARSEILLES) Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Wednesday, 19th July.

BUEENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via HONGKONG

"INDO MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE

"KISHU MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st Aug.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Denver, taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Porto Rico & Ecuador.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS via SINGAPORE

"BRUMAR MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"ALTAI MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAISO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Thursday, 27th July.

TARAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"ROSHU MARU" ... 17, KARAU, Manager.

Tel. No. 4090.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For - BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... Early August.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED, (Incorporated in Great Britain) 81, George's Building.

Tel. No. 2165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIPOHONG"	On 19th July, D.L.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	On 19th July, 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"SUICHANG"	On 20th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KASHING"	On 22nd July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"BUNNING"	On 22nd July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KANGHONG"	On 23rd July, noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 23rd July, 2 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 25th July, 2 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KINGTUAN"	On 26th July, D.L.
	"HUICHOW"	On 28th July, 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Tientsin and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Weichow.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

CARGO & PASSENGER CHARTER AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIWAN"	20th July.	25th July.
"CHANGSHA"	5th August.	10th August.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Fruit, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried, Red Cross First Aid, Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

Telephone No. 25.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
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For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

Telephone No. 34.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$3620.50 First Class

Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

SS. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... July 25th ... Aug. 17th

SS. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Aug. 22nd ... Sept. 14th

SS. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Sept. 18th ... Oct. 5th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA.

SS. "LAKE FAULK" ... July 25th, at Noon.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK.

SS. "HEFFRON" ... Aug. 19th

SS. "VICTORIOUS" ... Sept. 5th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO" 1000 Building, Hongkong.

AGENTS AT CANTON—REISS & Co.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

for NEW YORK & BOSTON

SS. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 8th August.

SS. "DACE CASTLE" ... Middle of September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

SS. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 10th August.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

SS. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 25th July.

SS. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 25th August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

SS. "UMONA" ... sailing 20th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

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